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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 85

Selections from JIEFANGJUN HUABAO, No. 3, 1980

**FBIS**

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CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS  
No. 85  
SELECTIONS FROM JIEFANGJUN HUABAO, No. 3, 1980

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### TANK UNIT COMBAT TRAINING FOR FUTURE WARS

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 3, 1980 pp 2-5

[Article by Jiao Chengming, et al.: "With a Future War in Mind, Training for Tank Combat in Mountainous Areas"]

[Text] How can an infantry regiment charged with the defense of mountainous areas fight against a group of enemy tanks? In line with combat guidelines for active defense and establishing a defense at keypoints, an unidentified unit of the Beijing Units, relying on existing equipment and bearing a future war in mind, gained experience in a predesignated combat area from both practice and study and from theory and tactical methods. The four ways of fighting listed below are the basic ones derived from this instance of tank combat training.

#### 1. Select Points To Establish Ambushes and Move Out To Attack

At the side of the road which enemy tanks have to use, select concealed advantageous terrain to lie in ambush, form forward sloping stratified defenses and deploy ambushing sub-units with weapons in hand. Observe the enemy's movements when he first enters the area, seize the opportunity to fight and open fire suddenly with a surprise attack on him.

#### 2. Block Passes, Bottle Up and Attack

Concentrate and deploy antitank weapons sub-units at the main mountain pass where enemy tanks are to attack. Use various tactical means combining firing, demolition and blocking to form a fist striking at the tanks. Resolutely block the pass and bottle up the enemy, wipe out his effective strength and secure the entire defense position.

#### 3. Use Trench Network Positions, Divide and Attack

In mountain, river and valley terrain, build an antitank network position consisting of crisscrossing trenches extending in all directions and of a system of communication trenches. Make use of large-surface, complex engineered obstacles, bring the courageous spirit of the people into full play and use flexible tactical means to break up concentrations and attack from all sides.

#### 4. Use Cross Fire, Bottle Up and Strike

In organizing fire, note special features for mountain combat, deploy anti-tank weapons on both flanks of the position, use short-range weapons in front and long-range ones in the rear, thus combining the far and near and coordinating askew and straight lines, combine and organize, alternate cover, lay down a blanket of cross fire and bring your full power into play.

(1)



(2)



Caption 1. Cadres and fighters together study the selection of concealed advantageous terrain for an ambush

Caption 2. 40-mm bazookaman in defensive position waiting for opportunity to attack



The regiment's guns deployed in position at the foot of a mountain on both sides of the pass



Artillery reserves brave "enemy" fire to go into action



(5)

Caption 5. Small sub-units seize the mountain pass and put the infantry accompanying the tanks out of action



(6)

Caption 6. Individual bazookaman in forward position seizes the opportunity for battle



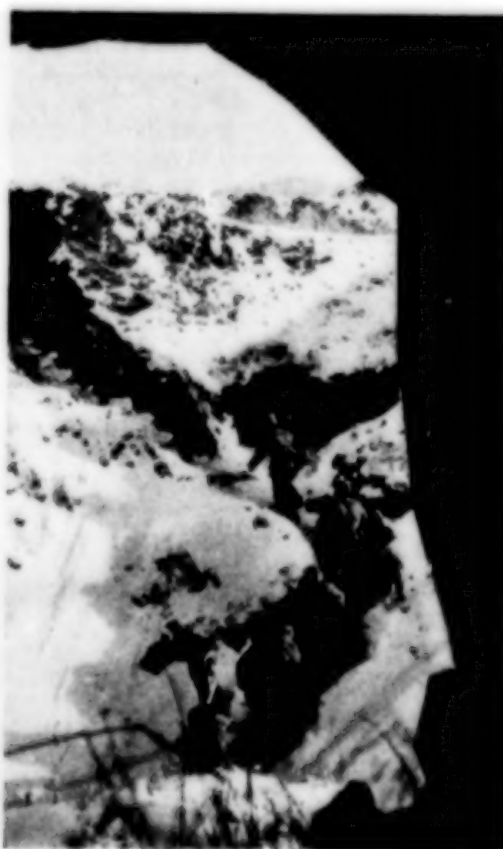


Fig. 7 Fighters in trench network position attacking from all sides



(8)

Caption 8. Company commander with flexible combat command



(9)

Caption 9. Using extensive mobility to attack the "enemy"

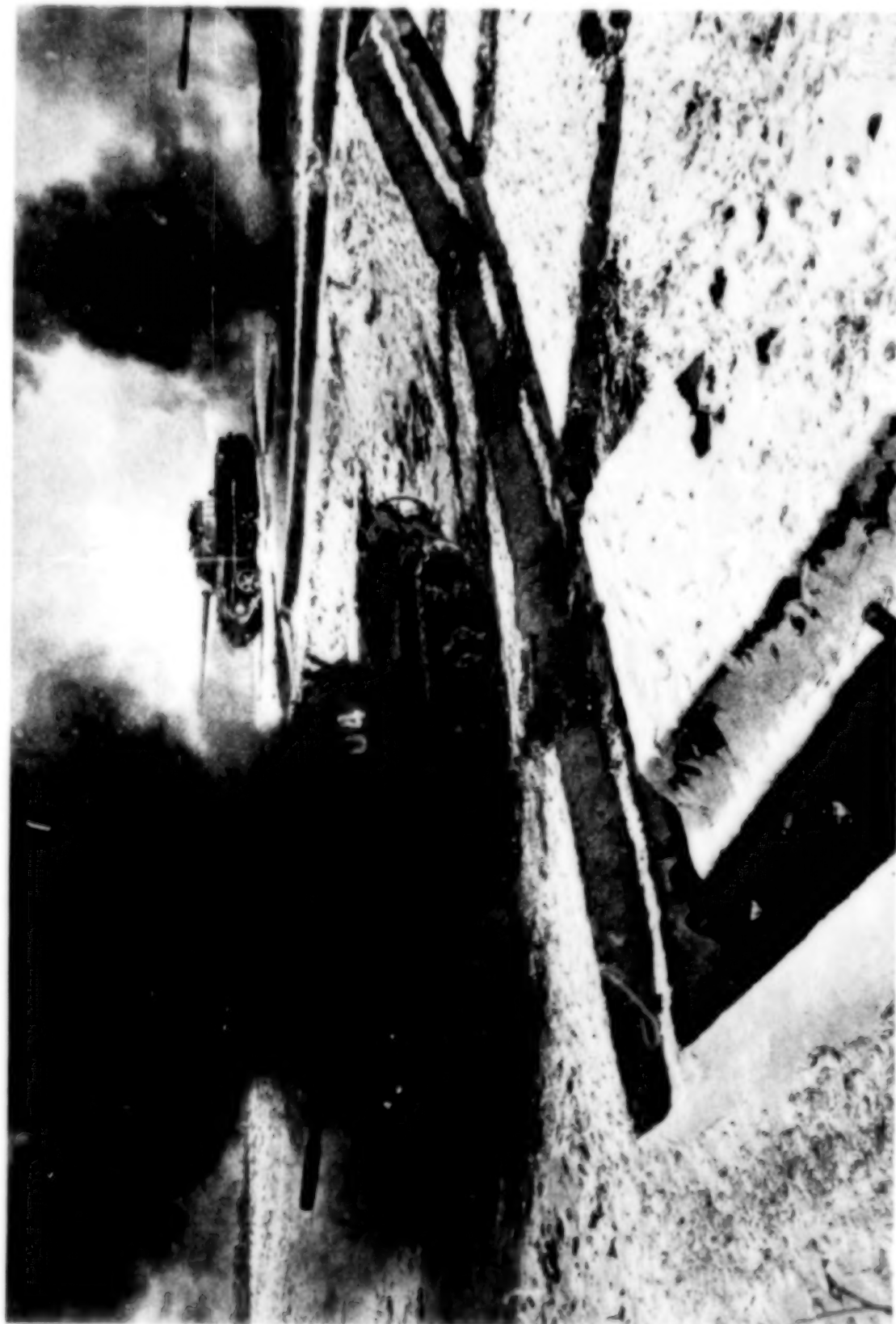


Fig. 10 [No caption]



(11)

Caption 11. Using advantageous terrain for close-in attacks



(12)

Caption 12. Changing positions to provide fire support



85-mm guns laying down heavy fire to block approach

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### MILITARY'S ROLE IN FOUR MODERNIZATIONS

Beijing JIEFANJIN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] (in Chinese No. ), 1980 p 1

[Headline]

[Text] Bring the Spirit of Arduous Effort Into Full Play; Show Single-Minded Devotion and Consistently Carry Out the Four Modernizations

[Photo captions]

1. Repair technician Chen X. an [7111 111; 2704] successfully trial-manufactured a semiconductor telemeter for line trouble which has contributed to the modernization of national defense.
2. PLA Navy commanders and fighters brave wind and waves in cruise and train in order to increase their ability to safeguard the motherland and the four modernizations.
3. In order to meet the water and power needs of Beijing, Tianjin and Tangshan, the commanders and fighters of the capital construction engineers are quickening the pace of work on the Panjiakou Hydroelectric Power Station.
4. Before rocket guns leave the plant and are set up in the units, military representatives and the chief installer conscientiously check them for good quality.

(1)

(2)



(3)

(4)

CSO: 4003

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

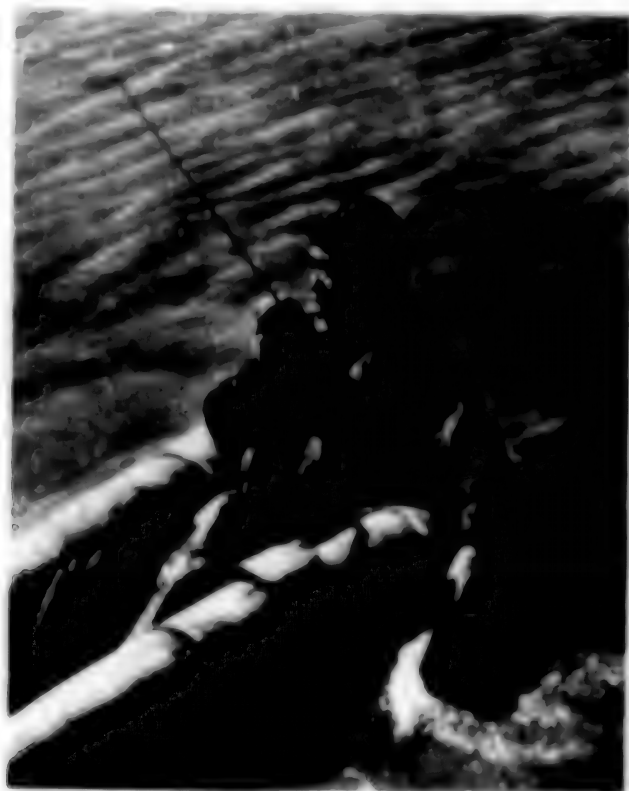
### RESCUE AT SEA

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 3, 1980 pp 6-7

[Article by Li Dan and Zhou Yi]

[Text] Beep! Beep! Beep! Signals from the radio came through loud and clear. This was a call for "help" coming from the sea which signaled that a pilot was in "distress."

Responding to the signal, a helicopter from a transport regiment of an unidentified air force unit took off immediately toward the sea. Where in the vast blue sky and green water did the signals come from? What was the location of the rescue target? Like looking for a needle in a haystack, comrades in the helicopter searched carefully. While the helicopter flew low over the surface conducting reconnaissance, the rescuers carefully studied sea charts. Suddenly, a red flare shot up from the green sea, "There's the target, hurry!" The helicopter quickly descended, 50 meters, 30 meters, 20 meters...and hovered steadily above the pilot in "distress." A rescuer quickly slid down a steel cable, entered the water and tied the pilot to a rope. A lift on the helicopter pulled the two men up to the cabin simultaneously. The rescuer and the "one in distress" looked at each other, smiled, and congratulated each other for achieving good results in this rescue training at sea.



(1)

Captain J. [Name] using a radio transmitter to send out an SOS.



(2)

Captain J. The pilot, writing off a radio message to show the helicopter its position.





"Rescue" mission helicopter at sea safely pulling aboard and the "rescued."

rescuer



Rescuers closely watching the surface of the sea

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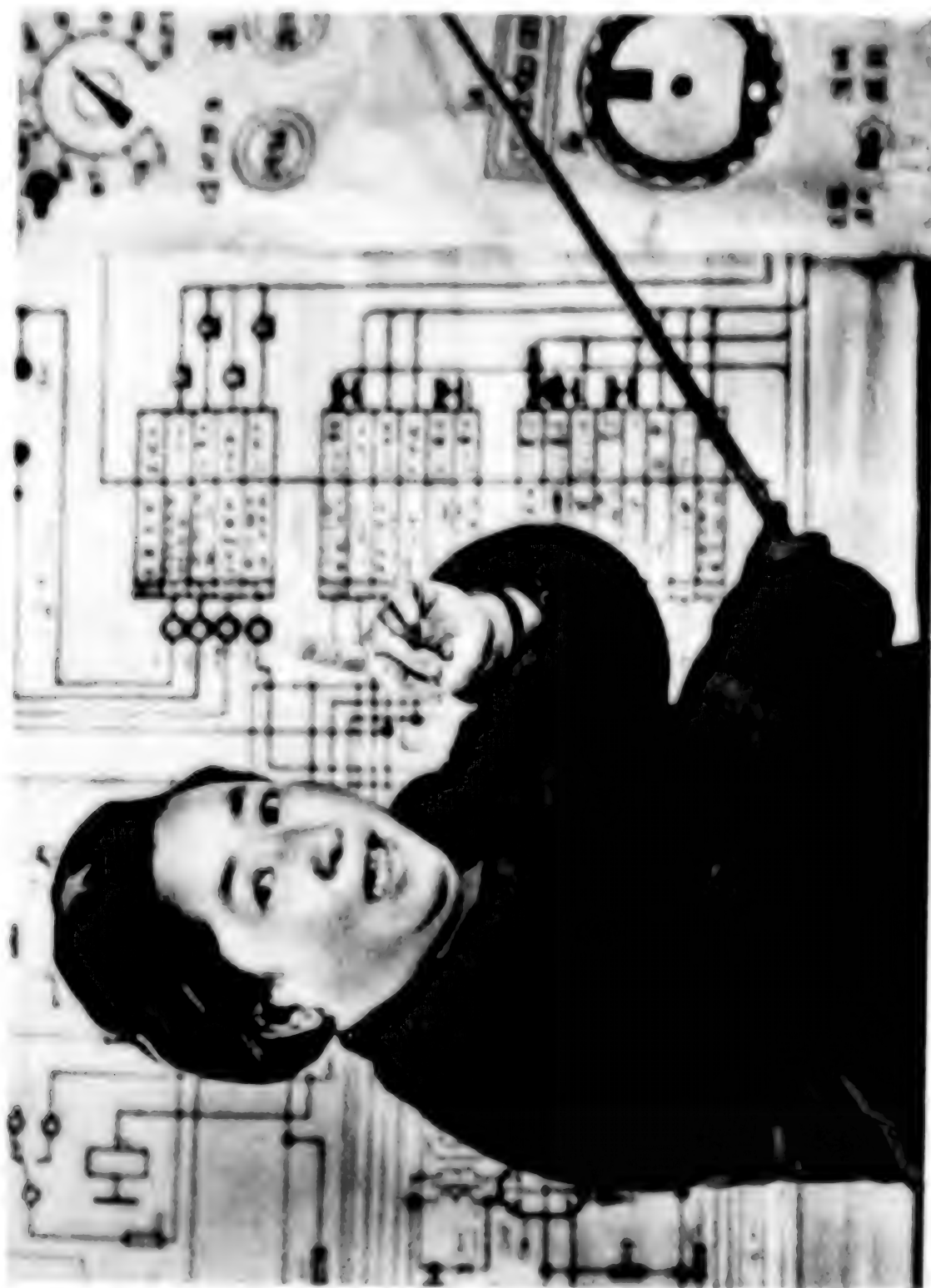
## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### PAN JINXIAN EXCELS AT TEACHING

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 1, 1980 p 9

[Article by Zhao Jimin, et al.]

[Text] "The knowledge that I have gained was given to me by the party. Therefore, I must put all my energy into teaching to train greater numbers of skilled personnel for the navy." These are the thoughtful words of Pan Jinxian [3387 1577 6343], National "8 March [International Working Women's Day] Red Banner Bearer" and director of a radar and sonar research and teaching office of a certain training regiment of the North China Sea Fleet. Pan's strong love for teaching has led her to overcome all kinds of difficulties in writing teaching materials and in enthusiastically passing on her knowledge to the students. On one occasion, a new type of equipment was added to the unit which created an urgent need to train personnel with specialized skills. Pan Jinxian was anxious to meet the needs of the unit and determinedly took on the task of writing teaching materials and giving lectures. Having never before seen this type of equipment, she diligently studied technical manuals and related materials to become familiar with and master its functions. To resolve difficult problems, she sometimes worked without even thinking about rest. After scores of days and nights of hard work she finally finished writing the first draft of a set of teaching material. Later on, she also revised and added to the original draft, simplified the complicated circuit diagrams and drew up 24 simplified diagrams to add to the teaching material so that students and technical cadres would be able to understand them. During the past few years, Pan Jinxian has written five sets of teaching material totaling over 40,000 words. Some of them have already been included in the navy's publications plans so that a greater number of students would have access to them.



Pan Jinxian explaining the structure and principles of a "3-3 solid pulse former" to students.



(2)



(3)

Caption 2. Enthusiastically providing lessons and experience to a student

Caption 3. Finding out how students are doing after graduation at an observation and communications post.

CSO: 4005

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### CHINA'S TANK INDUSTRY PROGRESSES

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 3, 1980 pp 14-17

[Article by Zu Ruiting]

[Text] Under the sincere concern and direct leadership of the party Central Committee, the State Council and the Military Commission, China's tank manufacturing industry has gone from have not to have and from small to large and has continued to move ahead in the new Long March towards realizing the socialist modernization of the motherland.

During the 1950's not long after the birth of new China, the administrative setup for the tank industry was officially established. Later on, a series of scientific research organizations ranging from dealing with armor material research to product design was also successively established. A number of plants that could only repair tanks gradually turned into enterprises that could produce a small number of them, thus laying the foundation for the development of the tank industry. During the early 1960's, the broad masses of staff members and workers of the tank industry withstood social-imperialist pressure and persisted in combining their own independent initiatives with the study of advanced foreign technology to bring about remarkable changes in the area of production. During this period, they designed and manufactured on their own a series of such important products as light tanks, amphibious tanks, tracked armored transport vehicles and tracked artillery towing vehicles. At the same time, they also conducted research on new types of steel based on the nature of our country's resources. China's successful development of armor plate and structural steel to replace various lines of chrome-nickel steel from abroad has been an important contribution and has resulted in the granting of national science and technology first-class awards. Entering the 1970's, especially since the smashing of the "gang of four," the tank industry has taken on a new look with rapid increases in the improvement of existing products and the design of new products and with the adopting of many new techniques, materials and equipment.

At present, under the spirit and guidelines of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee and the Second Session of the 5th NPC, the broad masses of staff members and workers on the tank production and scientific research fronts have resolutely implemented the policy of readjusting,

restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, conscientiously worked in accordance with economic laws, exerted efforts to strengthen the management of enterprises, greatly raised scientific and technical standards and practically and effectively combined the production of military and civilian products to make new contributions to realize the modernization of national defense.

Here are some production scenes from the tank industry.





New tanks about to leave the plant







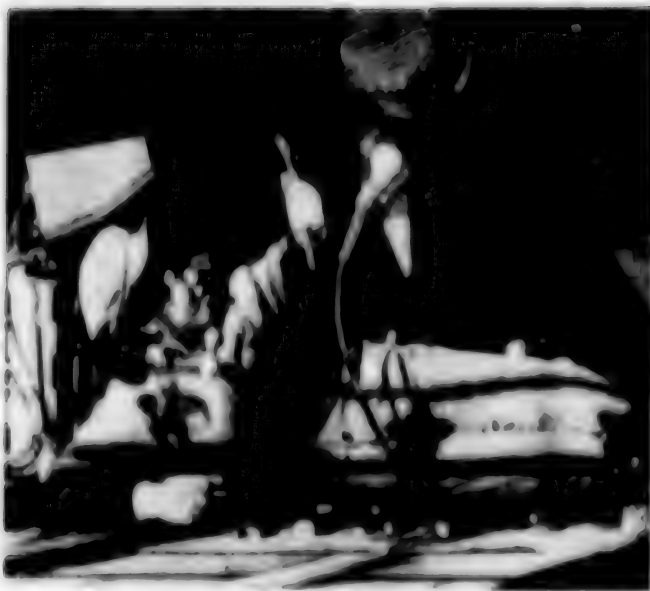
(2)



(3)

Caption 2. Checking the mounting of gun turrets

Caption 3. Installing an infrared sighting device and a laser range finder



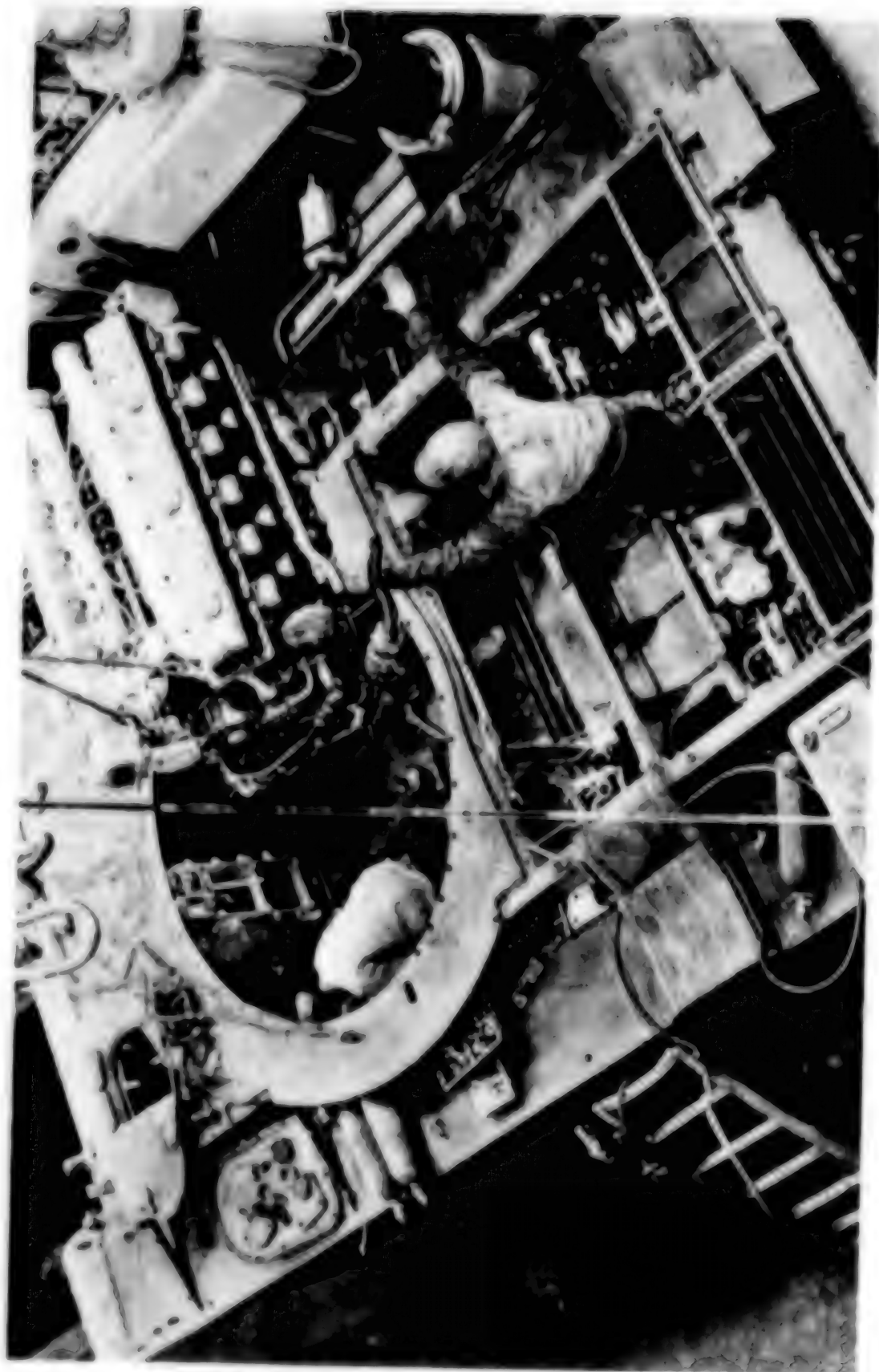
(4)



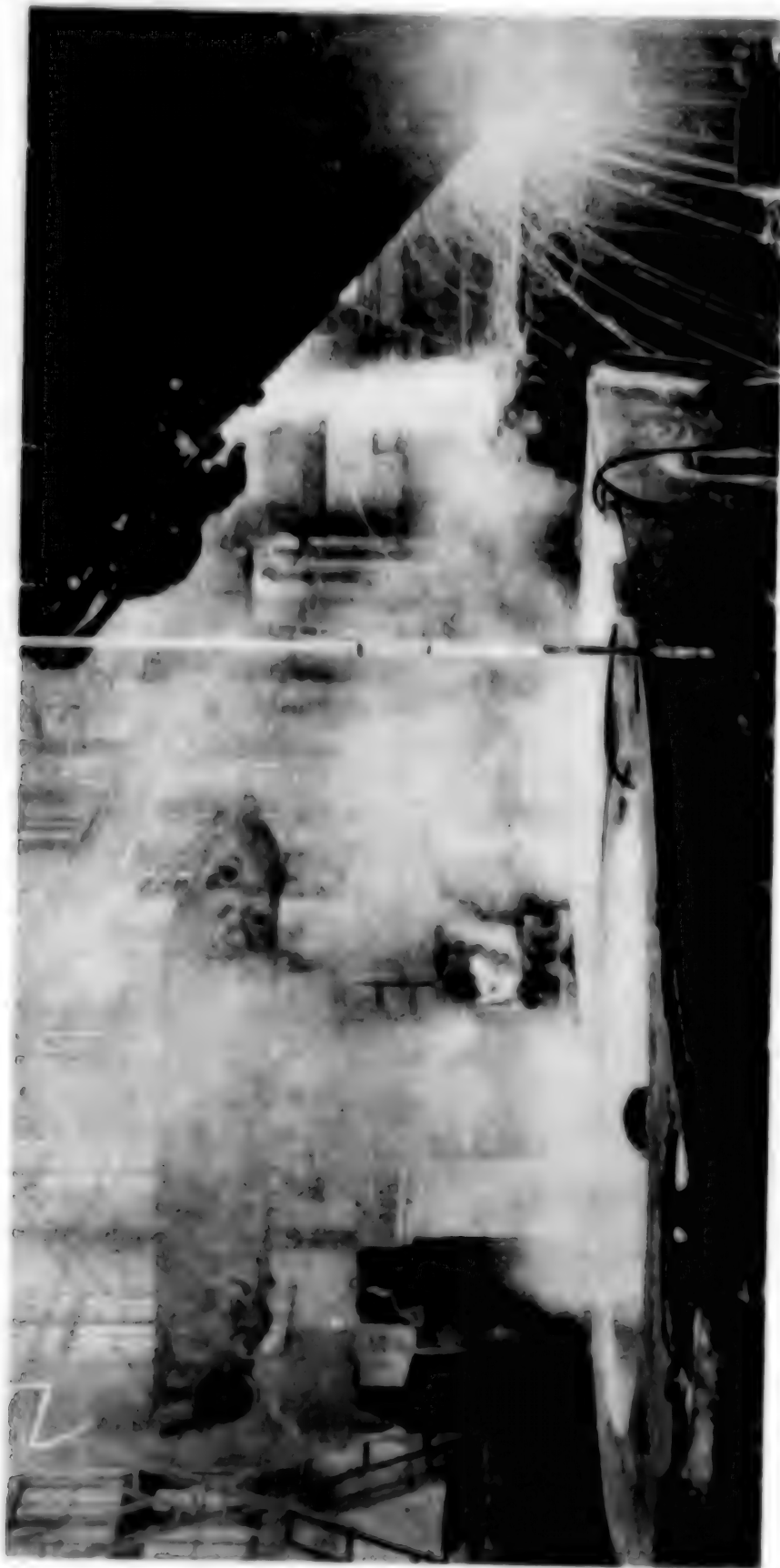
(5)

Caption 4. Installing a stabilizer

Caption 5. Welding a chassis



Hoisting an engine



Positioning the tank body



(8)



(9)

Caption 8. Amphibious tanks move unimpeded across rivers and lakes

Caption 9. Self-propelled rocket launcher that can easily travel cross-country during field operations



(10)



(11)

Caption 10. Light tanks suited for hilly terrain and river networks in the south

Caption 11. Tracked armored transport vehicle which carries personnel to accompany tanks in launching attacks against the enemy.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MISCELLANEOUS PHOTOS OF THE PLA

Beijing JIEFANGJUN HUABAO [LIBERATION ARMY PICTORIAL] in Chinese No 3,  
1980 pp 44-45

[Photos]



Doing mathematical calculations

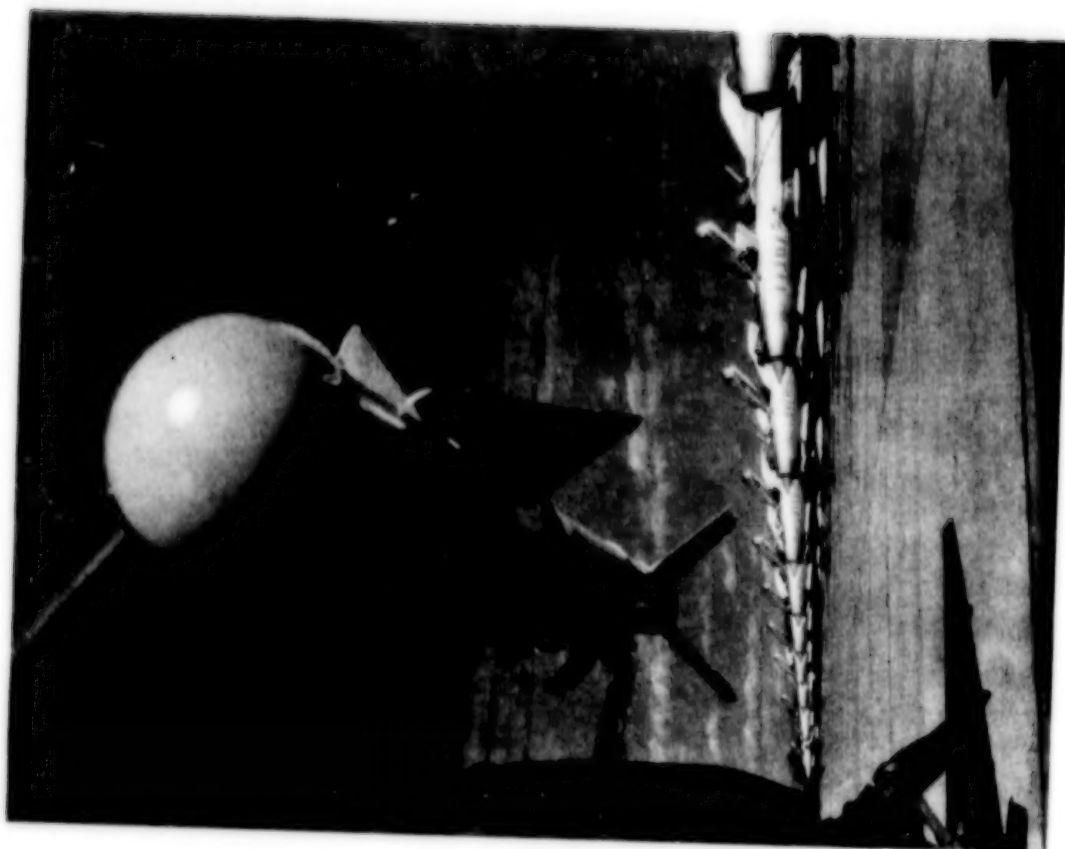




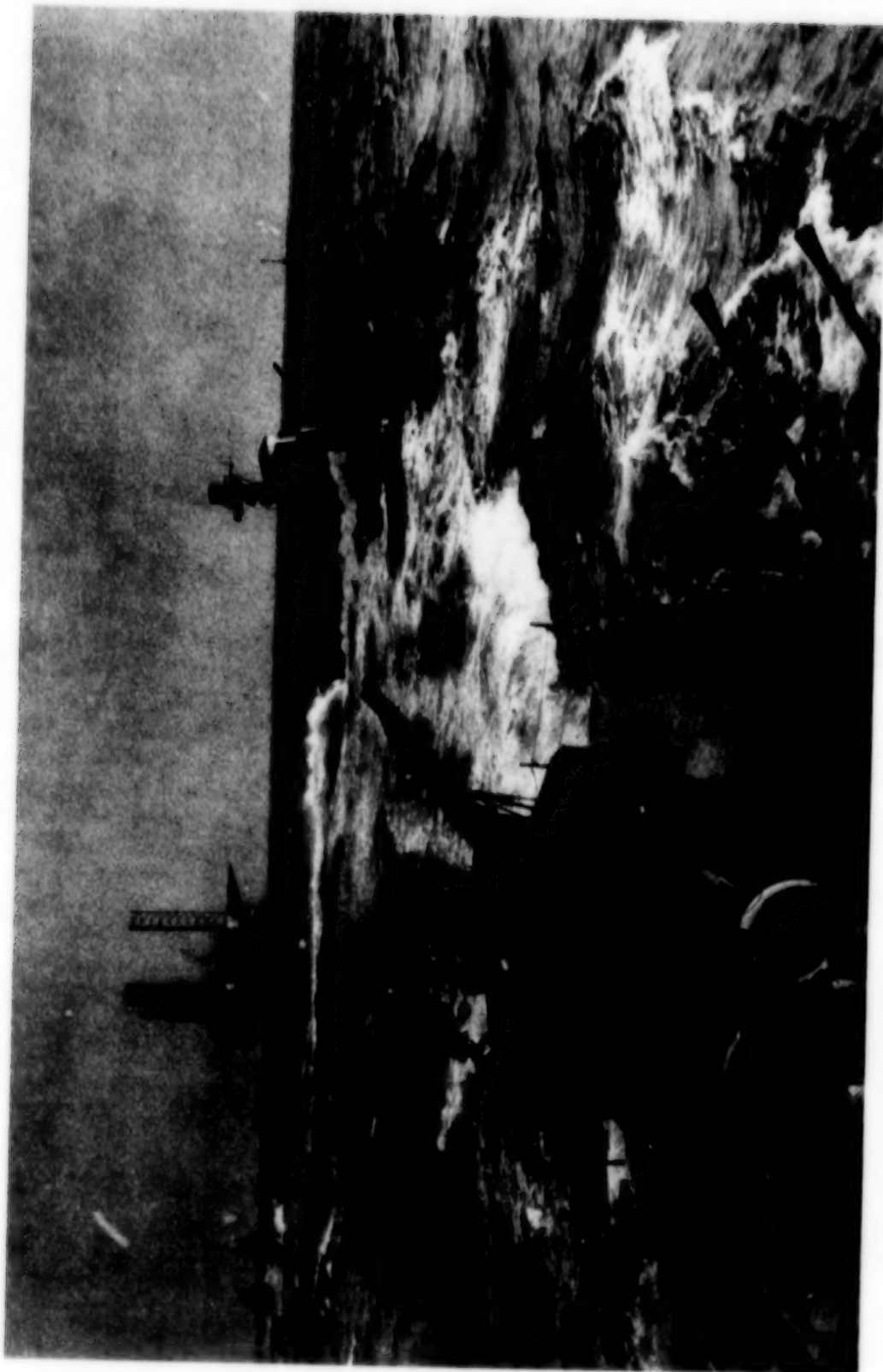
Decontamination



(3)  
Caption 3. Reconnaissance  
Caption 4. Standing by for orders



(4)



Cruising

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END

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\*Cover-to-cover

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